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IMPEACHMENT PAPERS READY

Supervisor Kealahe Charged With Malfeasance, Misfeasance, Nonfeasance and Maladministration—Signatures Plenty and Representative—Will Soon Be Before Supreme Court.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILLO, August 11.—The papers in the proposed impeachment proceedings against Supervisor Kealahe have been drawn up and the necessary signatures of voters and taxpayers are being secured without the least trouble. The impeachment brief is addressed to the supreme court of the Territory, "acting as a board of impeachment," and are most definite in the majority of the charges made against Kealahe, who is accused of "malfeasance, misfeasance, nonfeasance and maladministration," which array of charges drew the smile of the supervisor's countenance while the whole of it tried to soak in.

The charges were prepared and placed in the hands of the committee yesterday at about noon. They form a formidable document of six typewritten pages and include six different articles. The first of these recites the fact that Kealahe approved of the payment of \$50 to David Mattson for services which had not been performed. The second article shows that Kealahe approved a claim for \$25 for services by James Mattson, which services had never been performed. The third article alleges that Kealahe certified to a \$65 claim for services said to have been performed by James Mattson, which had not been performed. The fourth article alleges that Kealahe certified to the payment of Alfonso Marquez at the rate of \$5.50 a day, whereas he was worth only \$3 a day, and that the difference between these two amounts was retained by Kealahe for his own use and benefit. The fifth article alleges that Kealahe paid \$45.00 a day, while he was worth only \$2 a day, and that he did so because of the services which Kealahe performed in assisting Kealahe to be elected.

The sixth article is particularly interesting in that it may have wide-sweeping effects in respect to other members. It recites that "during his incumbency in office the said John A. Kealahe has assumed the duty of entering into contracts for and in behalf of the county for the performance of work and the supplying of materials for the road district of North Hilo; that contrary to the provisions of the law with respect thereto, he has repeatedly expended and allowed to be expended in expending sums of money for given purposes in excess of appropriations made for such purposes during such periods, well knowing the sums thus expended to have been in excess of the appropriation therefor."

The seventh article recites that Kealahe has assumed the duty of entering into contracts in behalf of the county, and that he has been extravagant with the county money, frequently ordering materials for which no need existed and employing men for unnecessary work.

The signatures.

The papers are now being circulated. Up until three o'clock this afternoon, the following signatures had been obtained: Frank M. Anderson, Louis News Jr., William McKay, George N. Day, J. H. Barron, Thomas Guard, A. Cornea, H. D. Corbett, Manuel News, M. S. Corbett, Juanita Lopez, John K. Pelt, W. S. Wise, E. A. Dwyer, J. D. Kennedy, J. A. M. O'Neil, J. E. Schuchard, H. K. Keller, P. E. Hime, E. W. Hammond, D. Thompson, Henry E. Lee, G. H. Wiers, Adam Lindsay, H. E. Elliot, L. L. Sexton, George H. Williams, George A. Cook, Henry W. Kinney, M. M. Springer, J. C. Moine.

"The papers are still being circulated, as it is desired to secure a representative number of names, including some of all the prominent nationalities."

Prosecutor Breckons stated this afternoon that he would have Kealahe arrested on a bench warrant today. The charge, he said, will be one of forgery. It is based on a name on a pay roll, which, as far as can be learned, belongs to no living being in this district.

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TWO SUSPECTS NOW JAILED FOR BRUTAL WHEEL MURDER

Ray C. Smith and George J. Lyons, Under Arrest, Tell Conflicting Stories of Incidents Surrounding Killing of Japanese Hackdriver; Police Claim Partial Confession by Smith.

With one man arrested on the other's partial confession, the police now hold Ray C. Smith, cook, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, and George J. Lyons both of the same troop and regiment, for the murder of Kikuro Hirai, a Japanese hackman, at Iwilei, Monday night. The police believe the evidence against them will shortly be conclusive.

"How much did you pay the hackman?" asked Chief of Detectives McDuffie yesterday in his first examination of Smith, when raving in real or assumed delirium, he struggled in the arms of two officers.

"I paid him in evil money," shouted Smith, with a leer at the chief.

"Do you know what that is—evil money?"

"Yes," replied the chief, for he had just returned from the morgue where he had looked at the gash in the throat of Hirai, the hackdriver, which he now believes was inflicted by Smith and his companion that evening, George J. Lyons, of the same troop and regiment.

Lyons Walks Into Trap.

Except for confirming their belief, the police believe that they completed yesterday, within eighteen hours, the solution of an unprecedented brutal murder. Lyons walked into a trap prepared for him at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Smith, who was held in the city jail since Monday night, recovered sufficiently yesterday morning to give his name and tell the police a whole story.

His examination was conducted by Prosecutor Brown and Chief McDuffie, the latter nodding his head frequently as he recognized in the man's story confirmation of incidents which had been traced out by officers the night before. Just before he reached that moment when some person drew a knife for the full depth of its blade across the hackdriver's throat, Smith's mind went suddenly blank. He looked at the officers and said that he did not remember any more.

Smith's story was simple. He said that he and Lyons had registered at a downtown hotel under assumed names and started out in a hack for amusement. He described the place where they bought the bottle of whiskey that was found in the hack (which the police already knew) and continued to tell how they left the hotel saloon to drive to Iwilei; how Lyons got out at one of the resorts holding the whiskey bottle while Smith stayed outside (which was also known) and how Lyons came out again—there the story abruptly ended. The successive events, said Smith, were blank until the time he awakened in prison.

A hint commenced at once for Lyons. During the morning another soldier who said that he was born and brought up in the same town as Smith, called on the chief and wanted to see the prisoner. This was forbidden. He was asked if he knew where Lyons was. He said he did and was told that the police would like to see Lyons, as it might help Smith. The man said that he would tell Lyons and that if he wanted to come down to help on his companion, he could do so. At a few minutes after the appointed time in the afternoon, Lyons appeared at detective headquarters.

Registered Under Assumed Names.

Lyons stated that they had registered under the names of J. G. Hinckley and C. J. Snow and that he wrote both names on the register, which was true. His story about the hack ride to the saloon and the purchase of the whiskey followed that of Smith's. But, he continued, when they arrived at the railroad station, he said that he had some altercation with Smith and hit him in the nose and that Smith hit back; then to avoid further trouble he left the hack and Smith continued on alone.

He told his story in great detail, but the police say they do not credit it.

The chief said little, but allowed Lyons to talk, keeping his eye on the corner of the soldier's coat. When the story was through he ordered him to be taken to the county jail. After he had been taken downstate another officer was dispatched to order him removed at once to the county jail and stripped, the clothes to be brought back to the station.

Blood Stained Clothes.

"There was a big spot of blood on his trousers underneath the flap of his coat," explained the chief, with a grin.

When the clothes arrived, they were closely examined and supposed blood spots were found on almost every garment. Each piece, in the opinion of the police, appeared to have been recently washed.

Lyons told the chief that he knew Smith never did such a deed because he was not capable of it. He said the blood on his friend's uniform was from the blow on the nose he received.

"In other words," queried the chief, "his nose bled on the top of his hat and on his trousers, but not on his coat or his shirt?"

"I guess you got me there," said Lyons, with a shrug.

"Are you sure you did not continue in the hack?" continued McDuffie. "The Porto Rican woman said that the man that got out of it was a little man with a little black mustache."

"Looks like me," grinned Lyons, wiggling the counterpart to the mustache described.

The police records contain at present a mass of facts which the officers claim

PROBE REACHES INTO PUNA BILLS

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILLO, August 11.—The investigation of Puna road affairs has been the main business of the graft commission during the past week. While Commissioner Williamson has been in Honolulu, Commissioners Elliott and Long made several trips into Puna, where they interviewed various people connected with the county road work. They failed to discover anything of importance.

In the meantime Expert Field and placed before the commission what appears to be exceedingly valuable information. Events followed fraught with significance, though not with results.

Prosecutor Breckons had a number of conferences with Rufus Lyman, Henry Lyman and, later on, with Norman Lyman, and he also interviewed Warren, the Puna road supervisor, as well as Herman Elderts, who had entered into a contract with Norman Lyman for building a certain piece of road. This contract was, however, never authorized by the county.

An Overpayment.

The basis of this investigation was a claim of \$110, which Elderts was paid, and which, it is alleged, was not due him. The pay demand was marked by Norman Lyman's O.K.

"Did Herman Elderts collect \$110 to which he was not entitled?" Breckons was asked.

"There is no question about that," answered Breckons. "I am not satisfied, however, as to the character of the mistake, and I have discovered no grounds for criminal proceedings."

Breckons was asked to say just what the situation in regard to Puna is at present. He said:

"Irregularities in the making of payments have been discovered in the Puna district. Whether these are criminal or not is being investigated by the commission. One payment, of \$110, was clearly an overpayment. Whether this was the result of a loose system of keeping books or whether it is of a criminal nature is still to be determined. Demand has been made on Herman Elderts for the return of the \$110."

Investigating Others.

"The commission has discovered similar overpayments, in which much larger amounts were involved, on other road contracts, the particulars of which the commission is not yet ready to disclose."

It is supposed that the Honolulu contracts are included in these.

Another interesting feature of the Puna road department accounts lies in the fact that there are scores of signatures on the payrolls which were placed there in one and the same hand, namely that of the luna. This custom appears to have been fairly common all over the county, as it was without doubt a convenient way of getting the payrolls signed. In Puna they went further, however, in that the luna signed the endorsements of the laborers on their individual warrants as well.

After Bondsmen.

Breckons was asked yesterday what had become of the matter of the settlement with the bank and bondsmen in regard to the recovery of the money lost through Auditor Maguire. He stated that the matter had reached the stage where the commission could tell very nearly exactly what should be demanded.

In the matter of Puri, notice had been sent to his bondsmen, a company, with a statement of what was expected from them.

The Volcano Stables automobile account, said Breckons, had been refused to an exact figure, and a demand would be made on the basis of that.

Probing New Districts.

The commission will soon take up the remaining districts, namely, Kau, Kohala and Kona. Information of what seems to be a very serious nature has been found concerning Kohala, while there are some things in Kau, which demand an explanation, although, it must be added, these do not appear to involve Supervisor Kane.

The commission will soon suffer a great loss by the resignation of the stenographer, Miss Dwight, who has been as useful as she is ornamental, which is going some. She will return to Honolulu September 15, as the law firm, with which she is employed, cannot get along without her any longer.

The commissioners think that by that time they will have their work along so far that they will not need the services of a regular salaried stenographer. They hope to be able to make arrangements with M. M. Springer, who will undoubtedly prove exceedingly useful, though possibly not quite so ornamental as Miss Dwight.

show Lyons' story to be pure fabrication.

At Schofield Barracks yesterday several theories were advanced for the murder, the most interesting of which was that it was the result of jealousy between two rival hackmen, both suing for the hand of the same woman in Iwilei.

The men at the post believe strongly that the rival Japanese sprang into Hirai's hack while the passengers were so drunk they did not know what was passing, and cut their driver's throat.

Smith first gave two names to the police station yesterday, both of which proved to be on the roster of his own troop and this caused considerable confusion at Schofield Barracks.

The census will have no steps until further evidence is secured.

RECRUITS COME ON TRANSPORT

Sherman, En Route to Manila. Arrives From Coast Bringing New Troops as Well as Officers for Army Forces on Oahu.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
With flying machines for Manila and flour for Honolulu included in its cargo, the Army Transport Sherman arrived at six o'clock last evening from San Francisco. The troopship will remain here until tomorrow evening, when it will proceed to Manila via Guam.

The Sherman brought about twenty-five cabin passengers and 180 in the enlisted men's quarters. Among the latter are 150 recruits for the Army, twenty-five for the marine corps and one for the Navy.

The cabin passengers included Lieutenant J. B. McDonald, who comes here as second in command of the Fourth Cavalry. Chaplain W. A. Aiken, recently assigned to the First Infantry, arrived with his bride from Auburn, New York. She was formerly Miss Taylor. She is a soprano singer and will be a welcome addition to the musical talent of both the Army and Honolulu. Captain D. McCaskey of the First Cavalry, is a brother-in-law of Major Conklin, chief of staff, Hawaiian department. He is accompanied by Mrs. McCaskey and family. Captain W. G. Deane is another addition to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while Captain S. Coleman goes to the Fourth Cavalry.

Among the through passengers, Colonel E. D. Hoyle, Second Field Artillery, is the ranking officer aboard. He takes command of the Second Artillery recently ordered to duty in the Philippines. Lieutenant Col. H. C. Benson, formerly a major with the Fifth Cavalry at Schofield Barracks, is now on the general staff and assigned to Manila. Captain J. R. Pourie, Coast Artillery Corps, formerly stationed at Fort Ruger, and Mrs. Pourie, are en route to Manila. They were greeted on arrival by a number of friends.

Hon. C. B. Miller, a member of congress, and his family, are making a trip to the Philippines and will return to San Francisco on the same vessel.

The passengers for Honolulu, Guam and Manila on board follow:

Lieutenant Col. J. B. McDonald, Fourth Cavalry, and family; Captain D. McCaskey, First Cavalry, and family; Captain W. G. Deane, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and family; Captain S. Coleman, Fourth Cavalry, and family; First Lieutenant F. Black, Signal Corps; First Lieutenant D. Whitman, Medical Corps, and family; First Lieutenant H. S. Naylor, Second Field Artillery, and family; Chaplain W. A. Aiken, First Infantry, and family; First Lieutenant R. C. Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry; Acting Dent. Surg. A. R. White and family; Mrs. R. Harrison and child; Miss Harrison; Mrs. G. S. Gibbs and four children; Mrs. R. Love and two children; Mrs. A. Lawrence; C. Lawrence; P. W. Mapes; A. M. McMullen; J. L. Holbrook; First class Sgt. E. W. Yates, Signal Corps, and family; First-class Sgt. J. E. Johnson, Signal Corps, and family; First-class Sgt. R. E. Cox, Signal Corps, and family; First-class Sgt. A. Zimmerman, Signal Corps, and family; Bat. Sgt. Maj. William Washington, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Mrs. J. A. Cooney, Mrs. M. Cross, Mrs. M. Terry, Mrs. J. H. Long, Mrs. Stanbon, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Hanger. For Manila: Colonel E. D. Hoyle, Second Field Artillery; Lieutenant Col. L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, and family; Lieutenant Col. C. Benson, general staff; Maj. T. W. Winston, C. A. C., and family; Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, and family; Hon. C. B. Miller, member of congress, and family; Captain J. R. Pourie, C. M. Corps, and family; Captain James Hanson, Q. M. Corps, and family; Captain C. C. Carson, C. A. C., and family; Captain U. R. Rie, Second Field Artillery, and family; Captain T. W. Hoyle, Second Field Artillery, and family; Captain H. Beechew, Medical Corps, and family; Captain J. H. Neff, Philippine Scouts, and family; Sam L. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps; First Lieutenant H. T. Burgin, C. A. C., and family; First Lieutenant R. H. Lewis, Second Field Artillery, and family; First Lieutenant C. F. Parker, Second Field Artillery; Chaplain E. L. Keenbeck, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant C. J. Boels, Medical Reserve Corps, and family; Acting Dent. Surg. L. C. Ogg and family; Second Lieutenant A. W. Cleary, Twenty-third Infantry, and family; Second Lieutenant C. Blumend, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. P. Schillerstrom, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and family; Second Lieutenant J. E. Riggall, Sixty-first Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant B. M. Atkinson, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. P. Strelinger, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and family; Second Lieutenant For Ramee, Philippine Scouts, and family; Second Lieutenant G. W. Price, Philippine Scouts; Mrs. Elinson and daughter; Mrs. M. P. Miller and daughter; Miss McIvor; Miss Ashton, Mrs. A. H. Willis, Charles Baker, A. P. Dahlstedt, W. T. Giloley, T. Coombs and family, P. Stevenson and family, J. C. Dow, Mrs. A. L. Helm, Mrs. J. E. Harding and child, Mrs. J. A. Green and child, N. E. Gordon and family, P. E. Dwyer and family, Miss E. D. Gorman, Miss C. G. Schuchard, Miss M. Berry, Miss H. K. Roster, Miss E. Kirkpatrick, Orin Knight, Ralph Handel, Ord. Sgt. Ernest Hippe, Sgt. First-class Francis Moore, Hospital Corps, and family; Mrs. G. O'Call, Mrs. J. T. Head, Mrs. J. C. Hudson, Miss Elsa Schmidt, Miss Perz, Mrs. P. M. May and two children, W. J. Ellis, W. E. Barrows.

HOW AUSTRALIA GETS SETTLERS

Percy Hunter Describes the Results of Immigration Work in Antipodes.

While most persons are conversant with the immigration figures for the United States, very few realize the strenuous efforts being made by Australia to attract settlers and the success that is attending their work. Director Percy Hunter, of the Australian Tourist and Immigration Bureau, who leaves for home by the Makura today in continuation of his trip from England, is very enthusiastic over the figures for the past fiscal year.

"It is really the first time that any systematic effort has been made by Australia," he said. "Previously although an enormous amount of money was spent, the results were very disappointing. When I was sent to England some two years ago to make a thorough investigation of the matter I found that little or no system prevailed, and that advertising of all sorts and descriptions were sending people out to Australia. They were being sent out without first inquiring as to whether or not they were fitted for the work they were going to undertake. As a consequence there were many failures and Australia got a 'black eye' as the result."

"I suggested a regular system, and we had a thorough house cleaning, putting all the effort into one channel. As a result we sent to Australia during the last year 100,000 white people all of whom are fitted for the work they are going to undertake. All of them are desirable citizens. This is more than we had ever hoped for and I think that next year the figures will be even larger."

"We have had our offices in America, but so far have not done any real systematic work here. I hope, however, that by the time I come back again this year that we will have made arrangements to get after some of the men we want for Australia."

"We need a great many Americans in Australia at the present time and especially those who know something about irrigation. There are immense tracts of land being opened up suitable for this class of farming and as we have the water, there should be no trouble in this respect."

Judge Dole Criticizes Halsey's Arbitrary Acts

Questions Board of Inquiry's Methods.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Judge Sanford B. Dole of the United States district court yesterday morning severely criticized the staff of the United States immigration station at Honolulu for its failure to assist alien immigrants, seeking reentrance to the islands, in giving testimony which was proper and which, in justice to the aliens, should have been freely offered.

The decision was given in the matter of the petition of Tiro Miyagasaki, for a writ of habeas corpus, in which the petitioner asked to be released from the custody of the federal immigration authorities and permitted to land again in the islands to take up residence.

The petitioner, according to statements made in the judge's decision, came first to Hawaii on May 7, 1907, and located in Ookaia, remaining there six months and then went to Kalaia remaining two years, after which the petitioner went to Japan. He returned recently from Japan, bringing his wife and daughter, the latter being eighteen years old.

The board of special inquiry, of the immigration department, says the judge, found the petitioner to be afflicted with hookworm, which is quoted as "a dangerous and contagious disease," and that he was an alien immigrant and should be deported. This decision of the federal immigration authorities, as to his status as an alien immigrant and the sentence of deportation, was sustained by the secretary of commerce and labor. The writ of habeas corpus, directed to Richard Halsey the inspector-in-charge of the federal station at Honolulu, was then issued. The petitioner claimed he was not afflicted with the disease stated, and declared that the examination of the special board of inquiry was not complete and "unfair," and furthermore that hookworm was not dangerous and contagious.

"It appears from the return," said Judge Dole in his decision, "beyond ascertaining the length and location of petitioner's former residence, the board of special inquiry made no effort to obtain information from petitioner bearing upon the question of his domicile. In such case the board of special inquiry appeared more keen to obtain admissions and expressions as to their present plans of remaining here than to gather information as to their previous residence. The first question for the board to consider is whether or not the applicant for permission to land acquired a domicile in Hawaii, and if they should so find that he had acquired a domicile, the next question is whether such domicile has continued or has terminated by abandonment."

"It is not expected that these people, as ignorant of the law of domicile as other laymen, will be able to conduct their own cases before the board of special inquiry without the active assistance of counsel which they are not allowed under the statutes."

"Something is due them from the

TO RAISE STATUS OF DESPISED ETA

Japanese Philanthropist Seeks to Improve Condition of Outcast Race in Orient.

TOKIO, July 29.—An association was recently organized by Mr. Taku Oi, and some others under the name of the "Teikoku Kodokai" (Moral Society) for the improvement of the Shin-heimin or Eta class and the reform of the manner in which these poor people are treated by the public.

Mr. Oi, explaining the object of his society, says that the name Eta or hinin which these people were formerly called was abolished in 1871 by command of his late Majesty and Emperor Meiji, and at the same time the former Eta were included in the heimin class, or common people. Yet forty-two years later the public still looks down upon the unfortunate ex-Eta and declines to associate with them, and their social standing is as miserable as before. This is entirely due to racial prejudice and the old popular superstition.

Mr. Oi says that there the ex-Eta number now over one million, or one-tenth of the whole population of Japan and that his society has for its avowed object the improvement of their condition on the one hand, and on the other, the fostering of public sympathy with them, in the absence of which material amelioration alone must prove hopeless.

Speaking of the origin of this special race among the Japanese, Mr. Oi says that one theory is that they are the descendants of Korean prisoners brought over by the famous Empress Jingo; another declares that their ancestors were foreigners naturalized in Japan; a third theory is that they are the descendants of holders of a certain special office in government service, etc. But Mr. Oi does not believe that the Eta belong to any separate race, but holds that they are a continuation of the descendants of formerly prominent but fallen families, naturalized foreigners, foreign prisoners, etc.

Mr. Oi further says that as they have long been excluded from society, their Eta have grown self-centered and their education, habits, etc. are all inferior to those of ordinary Japanese.



JUDGE SANFORD B. DOLE Of United States District Court believes Japanese immigrant should be treated more fairly.

board in the way of assistance, and at least the board should, as a matter of simple justice, give them the benefit of their own knowledge bearing on the issue. This has not been done in this case. The petitioner cannot be said to have had the benefit before this board.

"The motion for the discharge of the petitioner cannot, however, be granted at the present stage of the proceedings as there is no showing in the record that he had previously acquired a domicile. The court will hear testimony on the question of domicile."

Another case, in which the proceedings were similar, was that of Koichi Maekawa, who came here from Japan originally in 1906 and returned to Japan in 1908. The petition questioned the completeness of the examination. He also denied that he is afflicted with hookworm. Judge Dole, in his decision, stated that he did not consider that his court has jurisdiction on the question of hookworm, but does in regard to domicile. The judge stated that there is nothing to show that the petitioner abandoned his Japan domicile, but rather that he retained it and intended to do so. The judge dismissed the demurrer and remanded the petitioner to the custody of the immigration officials.

Kame Takara was another habeas corpus case in which the petitioner sought to regain entry into Hawaii. He arrived here in 1908 and returned to Japan in 1912. He left his wife and child at his home in Japan and returned. The petitioner also developed trachoma. The judge found that there was no evidence that the petitioner intended making his domicile here, but just came to earn money and then return to Japan. The testimony showed, said the judge, that the petitioner at one time went to Alaska "to prospect for gold or to work on the lead of more fortunate prospectors. The motion to discharge the petitioner from custody was denied."

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Used for more than three generations.

BERMUDA NEWS AROUSED THE EAST

Word That Britain Is Planning Big Caribbean Naval Station Cause of Comment.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Keen interest has been aroused in official circles here by a report reaching the state department that Great Britain is contemplating establishing a great naval base in the Bermuda Islands. It is stated authoritatively that the British government has made inquiry concerning the plans of the United States for the protection of the Panama Canal routes, and it has been suggested that this indicates an intention to safeguard British shipping through the isthmus as is done in the Mediterranean.

Officials realize that the problem raised is a tremendous one, involving as it does, the very life of the Monroe Doctrine, and marking, perhaps, a complete revolution in foreign naval policy in the western hemisphere. For it is expected that if Great Britain changes her naval policy in American Atlantic waters, other European nations probably will follow suit. While these changes may be expected in the Atlantic waters and the West Indies, officials likewise realize that with the opening of the canal the United States must contend with Japan for the domination of the Pacific.

The British royal navy abandoned its naval stations in this continent about ten years ago.

Apart from its West Indian stations, the royal navy maintains stations at Freetown, British Columbia, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. If Great Britain undertakes to establish herself in Atlantic waters, however, the proposed Bermuda station near Hamilton would occupy a formidable position.

By way of looking out for future contingencies at the Pacific terminal of the Panama Canal, the British claim ownership of Clipperton Island, probably the finest deep water harbor in that part of the Pacific Ocean.

While Great Britain thus is asserting herself, officials here remember how long Germany has looked with wistful eyes at the Danish West Indian Island of St. Thomas, which occupies a strong strategic position in relation to the Panama Canal. American naval strategists always have favored the acquisition by the United States of the Danish possessions, which Germany would have taken over years ago but for American objection.

There is the Dutch island of Curaçao, where the Germans made themselves very much at home during the blockade of the Venezuelan ports by Germany, England and Italy in 1903. Diplomats at the state department, as well as naval strategists, realize that the determination of the future ownership of the islands is one of the important questions confronting the United States.

HAMAKUA SCENES NOW ON DISPLAY

Bonine Collection of Picturesque Coast Views Set Up in Promotion Committee Rooms.

The first of the new series of pictures showing scenes in and around Hilo which were taken by E. K. Bonine for the Hilo Board of Trade, were set up at the promotion committee rooms yesterday, and it is expected that a string today the remainder will be in place.

There will be room to place only about fifty of the enlargements at the committee's rooms and the remainder will be located in the various business centers around town. During the first few days of the exhibition every visitor in Honolulu will be notified by postcard and John M. Gillo of the Tourist's Travel Bureau will be in attendance to explain the pictures.

All the views are new. They were taken under the supervision of L. A. Thurston. The many beauties of the railroad along the Hamakua coast are particularly well shown. While many pictures have been taken of the various scenes in and around Hilo, these are said to be by far the best that have yet been shown.

Everyone interested in the campaign of "See Hawaii First" should drop into the committee's rooms during the next few days and see the exhibition for many of the scenes have been made possible only by the construction of the new railroad line of Hamakua and are new even to Hamakua.

After having eleven years an inmate of the Honolulu Home for aged Hawaiians, Honolulu, eighty years of age was placed in police custody yesterday for apparent insanity. He had created disturbances about the home for two nights and grew worse so rapidly that the authorities felt it necessary to seek aid. The unfortunate Hawaiian will probably be cared for in the asylum.